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New-York April 70, 1899.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1859.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of Anonymena Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must, be anthenticated by the mare and address of the writer—out necessarily for publication, but as guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Business better for The Takenus Office should in all cases be addressed to Horace Guerner & Co.

The Demogratic State Convention of Georgia renomica ed Gov. Joseph E Brown on Wednesday by accismation. If the telegraph may be credited, the resolutions adopted indorse Mr. Buchanan unqualifiedly, unless an indersement of the Concinnati platform, on which he once stood, may be considered quantication.

Mr John G Saxe of Burlington, well known as writer of comic verse, a lecturer and an editor, was yesterday pominsted for Governor of Vermont by the Deumerats of that State, in Convention assembled. He has, of course, not a ghost of a chance of being elected; but the honor of a nemination is not to be slighted, and the honor of a defeat is something more than a bubble during the reign of J B. However, we presume that Mr. Saxe is too well satisfied with his present position to desire to exchange it for any political distinction. Douglas delegates to the Charleston Convention were selected, and resolutions favoring "non-intervention" were adopted."

Kansas journals which reached us yesterday blow the Pike's Peak horn with surprising ardor. They tell of miners who are making their thousands and their tens of thousands of dollars; of gold to be had for the gathering; of rich diggings, and leads and veins and successful prospecting. We do not publish these "almost fabulous" accounts, as the telegraph very properly styled them, because we are determined to be skeptical until better proof than the tales of interested parties supply, shall be given, and because after what we heard but a tew days ago of the sufferings of emigrants upon the plains, who had been lured to ward Pike's Peak by false report, we should feel to a degree personally responsible for the fate of any one whose faita in stories to which we gave currency led him to the mines. Patience! and the truth will presently appear.

We publish on another page an exposition of the views of the Hon J M. Botts on the duties of the Federal Government toward naturalized citizens. who may be seezed and detained in Europe on the ground of military services due to the Government which seizes them. Mr. Botts takes the broad, manly and sensible ground, that every citizen is entitled to the most complete protection—the naturalized just as much as the native. His letter is called forth by a recent manifesto of Gen. Cass, in which that statesman speaking in behalf of the Democratic Administration, Isid down the principle that no naturalized civizen could be protected against the claims of the Government under which he was born. This dectrine Gen Cass now proposes to retract; and he has published a letter, in which he says that, in his former official statement, he merely intended to caution naturalized citizens, so as to keep them out of difficulty. But, unfortunately, in that statement he said nothing about caution and warning; but out the case in positive terms, as an exposition of a settled principle. However, we are used to retractions and selfcontradictions from Gen Cass.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

As yet the glory of the war has been carried off by Garibaldi, who certainly does not seem afraid of that dash, which Napoleon III. warns his sold ers not to indulge in. All of a sudden this volusteer leader has made himself the hero of Italy, though on this side of the Atlantic the Bonapartist presattempt to monopolize the credit of his exploits for their own great champion. But the laurels of the partisan general, seem to have roused a spirit of emulation in the breast of Victor Emanuel; and hence the battle of Palestro, of which we have unfortunately as yet received only telegraphic reports, and those from the Sardinian camp alone

It seems, according to these, that the Piedmontese 4th division, under Cialdini, which had some days previously passed the Sesia near Vercelii, and had spent the subsequent time in petty skirmishes with the Austrian outposts, attacked the enemy's entrenched position at Palestro, Vinzaglio, and Confienzs on the 30th of May. They defeated the brigade which occupied it (very likely Gen. Gabbenza's), but on the next morning (31st) it is reported that a body of 25,000 Austrians tried to retake the position. They attempted to turn the Piedmontese right flank, by which they offered their own flank to Gen. Canrobert's corps (Frochu's division), which had tarown a bridge across the Sesia and was just coming up. The Emperor at once ordered the 3d Zouaves to the support of the Piedmontese. They attacked, "although ansup ported," an Austrian battery, took the six gues, and drove the covering party into a canal, where 400 of them are said to have been drowned. The King of Sardinia was in the thickest of the fight, and so bent upon alsughtering the enemy that "the Zouaves tried to restrain his arder, but in vain." The Zouaves were led, it is said, by Gen. Cialdini in person. Finally, the Austrians were driven back, leaving in the bands of the Allie-1.000 prisoners and eight guns. "The loss of the "Austrians," say the Fiedmontese, "was very great; that of our own troops is not yet known. At the same time, a separate struggle was going on at Confienza, in which the enemy was defeated by the division of Gen. Fanti. About 6 o'clock in the evening however, the Austrians again attempted an attack on Palestro, but with no better success. On the 1st of June, Gen Niel, with the French fourth corps, entered Novara, as it appears, with-

out finding any resistance. A more confused and contradictory account of a battle it has not been our lot to read since the peace of 1849 returned the spada d'Italia into the scabbard; and yet in our resume of it we have omitted some of the most inexplicable features. The Austrians attack with 2,000 men; are these all sent against Palestro, or do they comprise the troops besten by Fanti at Confienza? As the atrength of these is not stated separately, we shall certainly be on the right side, considering the extraordinary veracity of the Piedmontese bulletius, if we conclude that the whole of the Austrians engaged on the 31st were about 25,000. Wast the forces were waich defeated them we shall see by and by. When the Piedmontese are in danger, the Emperor orders the 3d Zouaves to advance. Cialdini leads them, and the King presses forward among them where the fight was most furious, the

Zouaves trying in vain to restrain him. An admirable picture! How beautifully the parts are distributed! Louis Napoleon, "the Emperor," orders the Zouaves to advance. Cisldini, the General, and a Piedmontese, too, leads them on-a Piedmontese leading French Zonaves! " The King " rushes among them, and fights under the orders of his own General where the fight is thickest. But we are also told that the King commanded the fourth Piedmentese division, that is, Cialdini's, in person. What may have become of the fourth division while Cialdini led on the Zonaves, and the King rushed into the thickest of the fight, we shall, perhaps, never learn. But this does not surprise us in Victor Emanuel. At the fatal battle of Novara, he committed equal freaks of childrehness, neglected his division, and contributed not a little to the less of the battle, and the triumph of Radetzky.

From this confused account of an engagement the real nature of which will not be revealed until we get the official reports of the French and Austriats, we may, however, glean a few useful facts The extreme left wing of the Allies had been held, hitherto, by the French corps of Gen. Niel; he stood on the Dora Baltes west of Vercelli. Next in order came the two Piedmontese divisions of Cialdini and Durando (4th and 3d) at Casale. At Alessandria and Valenza were the Piedmontese divisions of Castelborgo (1st) and Fauti (2d), the French corps of McMahon, Canrobert and the Guards, forming the center. East of Alessandria. at Tortons, Novi, Voghera, were the Piedmontese 5th division of Cucchiari of the French corps of Baraguay d'Hilliers.

Now, we find engaged at Palestro and Confignza (these places are scarcely three miles from each other), not only Cialtini but Fasti; and though nothing is said of Niel, yet we find Canrobert there. We also find there the 3d regiment of Zouaves, which does not belong to Canrobert's, nor indeed to any of the other three French corps. Finally, we hear that Louis Napoleon has moved his headquarters to Vercelli, and that Gen. Niel occupied Novara the day after the battle. This shows a decided alteration in the disposition of the allied army. The left wing, formerly composed of Niel's corps, 26 battalions, and Cialdini's division, 14 batt-lions, in all 40 battaliens, has now been reinforced by Caurobert's corps of 39 battalions and Fanti's division of 14, making together 54 battalions, and raising the total of that part of the allied army to 94 battalions in all. Of these, the two Piedmontese divisions, 28 battalions, and Trochu's division of Cancobert's corps, 13 battalions, in all 25,000 Piedmonte se and at least 11,000 Frenchmen were, confessedly, more or less engaged in the action of Palestro. The repulse of the 25,000 Austrians is thus accounted for.

But this reenforcing of the left wing has evidently been undertaken with an ulterior object; Niel's advance upon Novaro proves it; and so does toe removal of Louis Napoleon's headquarters to Vercelli. The additional probability that the Guard has followed him there, leaves little doubt as to the intentions of the Allies. The Guard increases the force on the Sesis to 127 buttalions in all; and by mesns of the railway, as at Montebello, troops msy soon be brought up from the extreme right. and be in time to participate in a general action. There will, then, remain two eventualities. Either Louis Napoleon will follow up the movement which has now begun, by entirely turning the Austrian ight, and placing the main body of his army in the tirect road from Vercelle to Milan, on the line of Veterlli and Novara, at the same time occupying the Austrians by demonstrations on the line of the Po. Or, while demonstrating strongly on the Austrian right, he will concentrate his main forces about Valenza, where Baraguay, McMahon and the Guards count 99 battalions, and Cucchiari, Durando and Castelborgo 42 batt dions, to be reenforced by a quick removal of Caurobert's corps and some Piedmontese to the same quarter, by which 170 battalious might be united on one point, and fall upon the Austrian center with the inten-

tion of breaking it. (of which after all but Trocbu's division may be there) and Fanti's Piedmontese are paraded on the Sesia, while Louis Napoleon removes his headquarters with similar ostentation to Vercelli, would seem to speak for the second alternative; but it is mossible to do more than guess.

In the mean time, the Austrians are apparently till on the Agogus, though their retreat across the Picino is reported in The London Daily News. Their troops are getting more and more concen trated on a small space around Garlasco. They put a feeler out, now and then, such as the one at Montebello and the other at Palestro, but take one not to scatter themselves. They are at least six army-corps strong from 160 to 200 battalions. verying according to what may have been detached for garrisons.) The forces seem pretty equally balanced. A few days, and the clouds must discharge whatever thunderbolts they hold suspended.

PALACE OF AN ILLINOIS DEMOCRAT.

The rapid progress of the accumulation of wealth, and of the growth of refinement-not to say o luxury-in the Western States, is strikingly vinced by a description which we find in The Chicago Democrat of ex-Gov. Matteson's magnificent palace at Springfield, the capital of that State. The accounts which we have recently had from lilinois have not been on the whole very encouraging. The railroads, not long since so highly cried up, and thought by the owners of the stock to be so valuable and improving a property, have ceased to pay dividends, and some of them, we believe, to pay the interest on their bonds. A large part of the farmers are said to be in a bad way, unable to pay their debts, and many of them threatened with executions. It is some satisfaction, in this gloomy state of things, to find an ex-Democratic Governo able to build and to furnish so magnificent a residence as that which The Democrat describes.

It is said to be much larger and externally more imposing building than any other in the town, except the State capitol. It is surrounded with bandsome grounds and gardens, well furnished with green-houses and conservatories; but it is to the magnificence of its internal arrangements that The Democrat's description is chiefly confined. A part of the basement is occupied by two steam engines, employed to warm the house and to furtish steam and power for use in the cooking and laundry departments. Adjoining are two kitchens, furnished with every appliance for the most refined and luxurious cooking. A magnificent hall leads to the dining-room and parlors, the walls of which are all painted in freeco-the principal rooms being also ornamented with asguificent carvings. The ceiling of the dining room has an allegorical representation of the four seasons, each as a female of rare beauty. The

ings of game, fish, sheaves of wheat, dasters of grapes, and other appropriate subjects. The farniniture of the dining room is of massive polymed oak; the chairs magnificently wrought, and canioned with green velvet. There are two ex tension tables, each twenty-five feet long, and able to seat fifty guests. The walls and ceiling of the drawing-rooms, the parlors, and other portions of the house, have fresco paintings of the principal events in American history. In the drawing-rooms and parlors are ten magnificent pier glasses. There are twenty sofas in the pariors, all elegantly got up. The carpets are of the coefficient pile velvet, gorgeous to the eye, and soft to the tread. There are six first-class guest chambers, and seven secondclass. The first-class have resewood furniture, with crimson satin hangings, and are fitted up with every possible convenience and luxury. The silver ware for the bouse, as also the glass and crockery, is now being manufactured in New-York, and the Governor is said to have a son abroad employed in the purchase of paintings and statuary.

What renders the indulgence, in these hard times, in such expense and luxury the more remarkable is, that Governor Matteson, like other good citizens of Lilinois, bas had his losses, having been, according to his own account, swindled within two or three years past by some fraudulent rascals out of a large sum of money. Our readers cannot have forgotton a gross fraud attempted to be perpetrated on the State Treasury of Illipois, which came to light some four or five months since, and of which, at the time, we gave an account. It appeared that in 1852 Mr. Matteson, then Governor of the State, directed that a large quantity of paid checks and other cancelled evidences of State indebtedness which had long been deposited in the Canal office at Chicago, should be removed to the State Department at Springfield-a proper order enough since the canal had cessed to be a State work. In compliance with this order the documents of that description in the Canal office-consisting largely of certain checks drawn by the Canal Commissioners in 1839, under suthority of an act of the Legislature, on the Chicago Branch of the State Bank, and which had been paid and returned to the Commissioners; also, of certain checks of the same sort, which, though duly signed, had never been paid out or put into circulation -were packed partly in a trunk and partly in a shoe box, both of which were sealed up, sent to Gov. Matteson at Springfield, and actually delivered into his custody. Upou search being recently made in the State Department at Springfield, the trunk was discovered still sealed up and apparently untouched, but the shoe box was no-

where to be found. It would seem that during the time that Mr. Matteeon remained Governor, this unlucky shoebex must have fallen into bad hands. At all events Governor Matteson, who, beside being a leader of the Democratic party, was a great purchaser of State indebtedness, just before he went out of office presented to the Clerk of the Fund Commissioners checks, which subsequent investigations proved must have come out of this very box, for which, under a law of the State authorizing the funding of State indebtedness, he received bonds to the amount of \$8,000, beside, as we understand it, as much more in cash. About a month after, in February, 1857, he presented a new batch of these checks, for which be received bonds to the mount of \$49,600. On the 13th of March following he presented still a third batch of these checks, for which he received bonds to the amount of \$31,500. Such was the testimony of the Fued Commissioners' clerk before an Investigating Committee of the Legislature, but there must have been more of these checks thus funded, as it was stated in the course of the investigation that Matteson had received in bonds about \$107,000, and that the amount in bonds and money thus drawn out of the State Treasury amounted, interest included, to \$223,000. It was rather an odd circumstance that the bonds thus obtained by Gov. Matteson were issued not as due to him, ex-Governor's, which he always carried out on

The account which the ex-Governor gave of this transaction was, that he had bought these checks, without the elightest suspicion of their real character, of sundry persons whom he did not know, who had offered them to bim in the ordipary course of his business, part of which was the purchasing up of claims against the State. How unsuspicious the ex-Governor was in this transactron, was indeed evinced by the fact that thirty of these checks had special indorsements upon them which destroyed their negotiability, and that a hundred and five others were not only untrimmed and without the name of any payee, but were regularly numbered in succession, showing conclusively that they bad been banded over in a lump, to be funded, just as they had been taken from the shoe-box, so that before coming into ex Gov. Matteson's hands they could scarcely have passed through the hands of anybody else except of the man who took them out of the box. It was also a provoking circumstance and one calculated to excite great sympathy for the ex Governor, that he was the sole victim of this fraud, as none of these checks had ever been offered for sale to anybody else; though it might indeed be said that if the ex-Governor had been chested be had been chested with his eyes open, and in a way not very creditable to his sugacity as a financier and man of

similar occasions.

business. The fraud having been brought to light, of course the ex-Governor at once stepped forward to shoulder the loss of the bonds he had obtained. The larger part were in the State Auditor's office, having been deposited as security for the circulation of a bank, of which the ex-Governor is the owner: for, beside the magnificent palace which we have described, he owns both a bank and a railroad. The ex-Governor asked, and we believe some such arrangement was entered into, a space of five years, within which to replace the onds and money, which, through his instrumentality, had been drawn from the State Treasury, Whether a mortgage on his palace and furniture at Springfield is a part of the security given for the fulfillment of this undertaking, is more than we

PEGH!

There is a certain cavalier now making tracks in the Hd District of Alabama. He is headed for the seat dignified in the XXXVth Congress by the incubations of the Hon. Eli Shorter. He is running with wonderful wind, and, if we may be allowed the expression, bottomless bottom. The name of this clattering candidate is Pugh, and we are sure that he must be a scion of the house of Pugh-Pugh, the obscurity of which is very iduswalls are divided into panels containing paint. I trious. We do not hear anything of the late agree to terms, and will, for a consideration,

when Pugh entered the areas, Shorter, becoming more decidedly abpreviated, bad a wholesome fear of passing from the comparative onto the superlative degree, and declined to go bis length, lest be might have no length to go, and, having entered himself with respectable dignity as Shorter, might be compelled ignominiously to retire as Shortest. We suppose that Mr. Pugh's Proclamation to the enightened shite men of the Hd District-a coor of which we have received-finished Shorter as a magnetic pill would finish a rat. How could the Heporable Eli be expected to withstand a man who shot at him and all other antagonists the longest, choicest and most formidable words in the armory of the English language, and who declared it to be his intention, should be succeed to the sest, to secure for his adorable Alabama "permanent " relief from the incubus of a spurious national-" ity"? Shorter had tried his band at the incubus, and had left it too times heavier and more horrible than he found it. Let Pugh have a grab and grap ple with the monster, and be sure that he will make the animal howl with anguish in an incredibly short period of time! Stand back for the great case of Pugh vs. The Incubus! The Incubus of a Spurious Nationality! Mr. Pugb commences his manifesto by reminding

the free and colightened electors of The Second that

he "has grown up smong them from infancy"-

from which we infer that he is a kind of paenome-

non, and that other distinguished characters are in

the habit of "growing down among them from

"manhood." This "grown-up" geotleman-how high he is we do not know, for he does not state his private and personal feet and inches.then proceeds to expatiate upon the sorrows of the " cictimized" South, upon "Abolition insult and "aggression" and "disregard of State sovereignty and reserved rights " "The South" has been "drained;" it has been "plundered;" it has been "harssed;" it has been "oppressed." There is no possible wrong, indignity, insult, contumely, which "the South" has not suffered. It is, according to Mr. Pugh, in the position of a man who has been subjected to heir-pulling, eye-extinguishing, ear-cropping, nose tweaking, and an accelerated descept of the stair-case, or even a dangerous egress from an upper window; who has been treated by his admiring friends to a triumphast progress upon a rail, and has afterward been inrested with a "balmage of tar and a hieroglyphic of humble feathers:" who has been cowhided and kicked, and received a salivary baptism. All those indignities, outrages and unpleasant attentions have been bestowed by the people of the North, who are guilty, as we sre informed, of being "an Anti-" Slavery commercial, manufacturing, consuming people, upon the "slav-holding, agricultural, producing people" of the South, who are "full of courage," and, we tremble as we write the words, "accustomed to the use of arms." Mr. Pugh reasons, and we think accurately, that this state of affairs cannot last forever. One side or the other must flually "holler," and he seems to be very much afraid that the stentorian appeal for mercy will not come from the South. He, therefore, proposes to back out of the fight for the present-to secode from the Union-to lay in a good stock of powder and lead, and then-but we refrain from reciting the dreadful, the devastating, the complete catastrophe with which he threatens us! All he asks for is Southern barmony. The proprietors and propagators of the Black and Yeliow race have beretofore been "torn and distracted by petty "jealousies and rivalries," and being always at loggerheads themselves, have fulen an easy prey to their united aggressers. But the day of such fatal differences is almost past. Putting on the barnacles of prophecy, Mr. Pugh beholds the Southern people growing "homogeneous," and making ready to march "under one flog to the

s in arms and eager for the fray. Now, we must confess that we like Mr. Pugh's but to a number of purely mythical and imaginary pluck. He finds taings in a most distressing conand suivel and groan and exclaim-

"field." He will have no more "Compromises,"

and no more "peri dical adjustments." He has

no "sickly apprehensions." The soul of Mr. Pagh

"O cured spite!
That ever I was born to set it right!"

On the contrary, be is delighted with the chance of setting it right, by drawing his salary as a Representative, if that will answer the purpose-by gues, drume, trumpets and blunderbusses, if a resort to arus alone ja left bim. We advise nobody to laugh, for this is a truenlent, resistless, ind on table fellow, who lunches upon live coals, and washes them down with aquafortis. Still, the quality of his mercy is not strained. We will do him the justice to say -and, in making the statement we hope to alley the agonizing apprehensions of those of our reaters who may be timorous-that Mr. J. L. Pugh sives us fair warning, and does not consider us " prowl-"ing foxes" to be "trapped and slain " by surprise, but as

Who privilege of chase may claim."

Mr. Pugh will not commence belligerent demonstrations until after " the election of a Black Republican President." Simultaneously with that event, the crimson orb of War will begin to roll. Also, the drums in Alabama. A frightful panorama of siege and sack, of confingration and of confiscation, of rapine and of raviabling, bursts upon the agonized vision! For alas! Mr. Pugh leaves us in no doubt of his infernal intentions. His words are dreadfully distinct. "I pledge myself to raise ao Alabama regiment to light the torch of revolution in the Capi-"tol at Washington." His very words! Heavers, but to think of it! The Treasury rifled, although fortunately there will be very little in it ! The Capital occupied as a barrack! The White-House in the possession of the G-neralizatino Pugh! An examperated soldiery knocks the nose from the sacred statue of Washington! The Republican President is conducted in chains (borrowed from a peighboring baracoon) through Penosylvania avenue! The liquous of the principal hotels are seized! Pugh is created Perpetual Dictator, and the curtain falls!

As such will be the swful consequences of the election of a Republican President, we would anggest the immediate and patriotic abandonment of that project Mr. Pugh may not be troubled by "sickly apprehensions" but we are "Fire, "famine and slaughter"-doubtless his "great "reverge has stomach for them all." But we have no particular desire to be "killed and eaten." We do not wish to be carried captive to the Sunny South, to assist at the triumphal entry of the incomitable Pugh. What will be the benefit of electing a Republican President, if Pugh means to attend the loauguration, halter in hand, ready to hang the new officer the moment he has taken the oaths and finished his speech? If Mr. Pugh will

Sporter-we mean Shorter-but we fancy that promise not "to fling his benner to the breeze." and set " to light the teres of revolution in the Capitol." we are for securing his formaranon, I net by abandening our political organization, at feast by the payment to him of a subsidy sufficient to leep bim in juleps and tobacco juice during the remainder of his earth y career.

WAR OF THE BAILROAD KINGS. There are other wars of the kings beside that

ranging in Italy. We have them nearer home. The

wars of our kings are not on so large a scale as those on the other side of the water, but are marked by similar peculiarmes. They exh bit, in the first place, a similar dissegard of the substantial teter. ests of taeir subjects. Another point of agreement is to be found in the meek submission of the real parties in interest to have their heads knocked tegether for the interest, the amusement, the pride. prejudice or passion of the kings It appears that the foois have a large majority in both cases. For months we have sees the masagement of three of our great ratroad properties of the country subjected to the control of the whims, obstinacy, or rivalry of the gentlemen who stand as too respective heads of the several concerns. They seem to be running & tilt at one another on their own individual account. What they gain by it personally we do not kee .. It may be notoriety merely or it may be something more. It does not concern us in any way except as a spectacle. The traveling and transporting public are benefitted by it immediately, though and perhaps in the long run. The thing that partieslarly strikes us is the fact that the Prosidents of three or four great corporations, each representing over therty mithons of capital, should be permitted to manage them on the basis of inidvidual hostility and hates. This is the way we know that kings generally have done in history. This is the way the kings are doing to a considerable extent in Europe just now. But that those who have had sense enough to got a money investment, and become subjects in a railroad corporation, should passively permit their kings to indulge in such pastimes, seems strange, Who can conceive of a more gigantic folly, among such a free and onlightened people, than the volumtary throwing away of the current carnings of a hundred or more millions of capital because there or four gentlemen do not like one another!

Why con t the subjects of these corperations de pose their several heads, and take the affare of three misgoverned concerns into their own hands? Why don't they behead their kings? Why do they permit King Moran and King Thompson and King Corning to play their pranks at such a cost to ianecent persons?

We speak for the multitude of investers in these great concerns, whose interests are being trampled under foot by these large-salaried kings. There must be hundreds, and perhaps thousands, who have been well-nigh ruined already by their investments in one or other of these companies. There must be many whose daily bread depends on their orderly and prudest management. It is for busse we speak. It is for these, as well as in b half of good sense generally, that we sek that a stop should be put to the public of such establishments as the New-York Control the Erie, the Pennsylvania, and the Baltim reand Ohio Railroads. Let us have a new election, an insurrection, a revolution, or whatever is necessary to end this condition of things. Let the a welholders resume their just authority, and pitch overboard their wranging rulers. Down with the Railroad Kings !

THE LATEST NEWS.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 16, 1869. There is no truth in the report alleging that Mr. Faulkner is to replace Secretary Floyd in the per is not regarded as of sufficient consequence to induce such an arrangement.

The establishment of Gen. Robles was sold out to-day and Miramon's Legation closed, our Geverrment having steadily refused to carry on diplematic intercourse with any one but Sr. Mata.

Dispetches from Capt. Turner, commander of the ship Saratoga, show the falsity of the Mexican reports His vessel was ordered by Mr. McLane to Tampico, that she might protect American interests there, upon the intelligence that Gan. Well was merching thither to outrage them and to admit Santa Anna. Capt. Turner returned, having found himself bamboozled.

The President and Secretary Floyd will go for the Summer to the Soldiers' Home, which is two or three miles from the city, next week.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 16, 1859.

The Navy Department is advised that as no approhensions were felt at Tampico touching our interests,
the Saratoga left that port for Vora Crus on the left

Vermont Democratic State Conven-

BURLINGTON, VI., Thursday, June 16. The Democratic State Convention a secubled here to-day and was quite largely attended. The following

State non-instions were made:

For Delegates to the National Convention at Charleston, the following were chosen:

John L. Robinson, of Sennington; Henry Keys, of Newbary; Jasper Rand, of Berksnire; E. M. Brown, of Woodstock. For Substitute—Henry Clara, of Pulmay: Thomas Beadey, of Mare stone; W. W. White, of St. Albans, and Erastus Pilmpson, of Wansbero—all Douglas men.

Mr. Saze, being present, made a brief speech as Resolutions were adopted in favor of non-interven

tion with Slavery in the States, Territories or Die tricts; is favor of the compromise of 1850; in favor of a strict adherence to the decrine of Popular Severeignty; indorsing the Administration of James Buchauan; favorug the acquisition of Cuba, and

hoping that the complication of European politics will aid the acqueition of that island, without the sacrifica of the national honor. The resolutions further favor foreign emigration and express an abidirg confidence in the principles of

the D-mocratic party. Both factions were fully represented, but the Douglas men were largely in the majority, and quite

ubilent at the result.

Georgia Democratic Convention MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Thursday, Jane 16. The Democratic State Convention, yesterday, renominated Gov. Brown by accimuation. They also

adopted resolutions reaffirming the Cincinnati platform, expressing confidence in the ability and patriotprinciples of his inaugural and annual messages en the subject of Slavery.